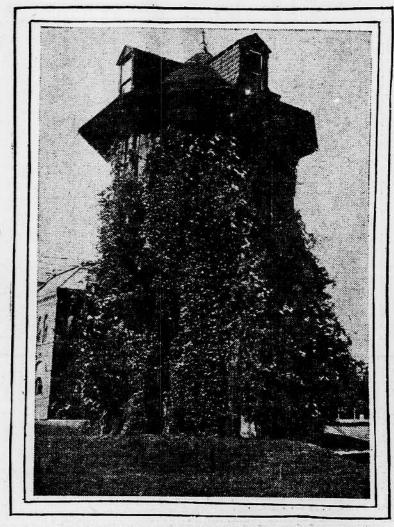
HE yew tree, which is closely associated with the oldest British traditions, is not numerous in Washington, but there are a few specimens in the Botanic Garden and in the White House grounds, though the specimens which are peramination by tourists as well as by the Department of Agriculture.

After passing through the long and interesting preade of ghinko trees which shade the main north and south drive of the agricultural grounds you come to a semi-circular lawn ornamented by two flower circles gay at this season with the bloom of red geraniums and yellow cannas. The carriage or the auto drive passes leads through it to the red sandstone each panel post of which is topped with dle of this barrier and five stone steps lead through it.

lead through it.

Near the top of this short flight of steps leading from the lower to the upper lawn are four trees. Two which flank the walk leading to the old brick building are specimens of the Chinese arbor vitae, and flanking them at a distance of a few yards are two of the trees which are rare in Washington. A faded and much worn label gives the information that they are Irish yews, or Taxus baccata. A good many persons, mainly strangers in the city, stop to look at these trees. They are yet only about ten feet tall, but they are quite shick for that height and in form they are symmetrical. they are symmetrical.

The British yews belong to a series of rather closely related forms that extend round the world in the northern hemisphere, crossing the equator only authority on the yew tree has said: "The best known and most widely planted form is the English yew of the British Isles and northern Europe, where it has been intimately associated with the life of the people as shown in with the life of the people as shown in their customs, folk lore and literature from the earliest historic times. It was used in the earliest efforts at formal decorative planting and its fine dark evergreen follage, hardiness, long life and capacity to endure abuse in the form of pruning and shearing have maintained for it a prominent place in the favor of gardeners down to the present. The moist, cool climate of England and Ireland is very favorable to its growth and longevity, and the



REDWOOD TREE TRUNK AND LOOKOUT IN AGRICULTURAL GROUNDS.



Francis Alexander, Washington All-ston, John Neagle, Henry Inman and John Wesley Jarvis. Landscape paint-ing did not attract the early American artists. They went in for portraiture because it promised quick profits, and that promise in the case of many of the painters was fulfilled. Asher Brown Durand, Thomas Cala, Freeierick Ed.

the painters was fulfilled. Asher Brown Durand, Thomas Cala, Frederick Edwin Church, Albert Bierstadt, Thomas Moran, John Frederick Kensett, George Innes, Alexander Wyant and Homer D. Martin are the names of the pioneer American landscapists.

Of the minor portraitists Rembrandt Peale, Chester Harding and John Neagle are represented by works at the Capitol. Harding has a portrait of Charles Carroll of Carrollton in the House gallery, a portrait of John Randolph in the Corcoran Art Gallery, and a portrait of Henry Clay in the courthouse, or old city hall. John Neagle has a portrait of Daniel Webster in the main corridor of the Senate and one of Henry Clay at the head of the east stalrcase in the House wing of the Capitol.

The life story of Chester Harding seems to be typical of many of the early portrait painters. His biographer says that, beginning life as a peddler, tavern-keeper and house escaping from the backwoods of New York to keep from being jailed for

And the content of th Homesteading on Old Fort Berthold Indian Reservation of North Dakota

Uncle Sam's tutelage they grow into educated, earnest and ambitious people, eager to own their own farms. With a which are in any way injured and all farm the Indian has something tangling the following tangling the to work for and learns quickly to be to work for and learns quickly to be to work for and learns quickly to be safety to the following t When land which was once an In-

dian reservation is opened by the gov- This entire territory has been dihave the first right to allotments.

the state of North Dakota there is a agricultural lands of the second class large tract of land formerly known as and grazing lands.

the Fort Berthold Indian reservation. After the allotment of the land the This 110,000 acres lie in three distinct surplus tracts will be sold. From \$2.50 masses; the first, comprising some 50. to \$8 will be paid for an acre, though 900 acres, falls in the southeastern portion of the entire tract, the second, \$7. Besides this expense there are various 40,000 acres, in the northeastern portions of the second acres in the second acres acres to the second acres acr

The land where the buffalo roamed grows more and more remote. One hundred and tenthousand acres of valuable government land, the old Fort Berthold Indian reservation, are now to be thrown open to settlers.

Every year from 1,000 to 2,000 Indians in the United States declare their wish to become citizens. They signify this wish by taking allotments, and by this means they come into their own as full-fledged American citizens. Under Uncle Sam's tutelage they grow into educated, earnest and ambitious people,

ernment for homesteading the Indians vided into the usual 160-acre homestead lots, as far as possible, though

the average price will range from \$3 to \$10,000 acres, in the northeastern portion; and the last, 20,000, lies near the center. The navigable waters of the broad Missouri flow west and south of this land.

This Indian reservation resembles the rest of North Dakota in climate, which is cold most of the year, the summers being short but intense. The winds sweep boldly and freely over the entire territory every month in the year. There is little humidity in the atmosphere, a general dryness of air prevailing.

The soll is composed of soft clays and fine sands. The natural vegetation—gray brush and a long, coarse grass—is so meager that the hills have fallen appret to rapid erosion, water and winds working their will with sand and clay. Much of the land has in this way become grotesquely and fantastically carved. The timber growth is sparse, except along the streams.

This land, so unpromising on supersacially carved. The timber growth is sparse, except along the streams. This land, so unpromising on supersacial observation, under cultivation yields an astonishing variety of fine products. Hay, grains, pumpkins, apples, berries—in fact, all of the hardier vegetables and fruits—are grown successfully. Fine stock, if properly cared for, can be raised there.

Rich coal deposits are found throughout this region, but the government reserves the coal rights. The purpose of the settlers must be to till, sow and reap the harvest, but never to mine it.

ONE Hundred and Ten Thousand Acres to Be Thrown Open to Settlers—First Drawing to Be Made November 4—The Class of Land to Be Divided Into Farms of One Hundred and Sixty Acres-Climate of the Section-Indians Have Choice-How Drawings Are Conducted-How the Applications Are Made-Opening of Territory Will Mean Much to the State of North Dakota—Larger Population, Better Roads, Etc., to Follow.



has an authorized "registration application" printed across the left end, to the superintendent at Minot, N. D. the superintendent at Minot, N. D.
Upon receiving such an envelope the
superintendent deposits it in a can,
which is of metal and was made for
the purpose. This can is constantly
guarded. If, by any chance, the applicant has been so foolish as to write
his name on the envelope, his application is immediately returned to him.

The first drawing will be held at Minot on the 4th day of November. which contains an application, will be the French engineer Crommelin. drawn from the entire lot. Any one is It appears that M. Crommelin sunk a longshoremen into a general strike maybe an old man or a child. As each envelope is drawn from the pack it is numbered. This will be done without any partiality. It is a plain case of no favors shown.

The order in which entries can be ally greater one for more.

whose other pole was joined to an iron that burned in the ground. The gal-of an automobile. He lived in the wilds. But one day he came to town and an ally greater one for more.

dispositions are made Sundays or legal is most likely to wish in regard to his holidays.

After a person's name is called he must select his land, and then he is given ten days to complete his entry. This he does at the land office, and this is where he also parts with his money —fees, purchase money, commissions, etc.

Besidente of North Deleta are selected in the sale of the lands.

is where he also parts with his money —fees, purchase money, commissions, etc.

If these payments are not made within the time specified, ten days after selection of land, the application is irrevocably rejected. Post office money orders, checks on national or state banks and cash are all accepted at the land office. No other form of payment need apply.

At 9 o'clock on the first day of next June all of the 110,000 acres will be open to settlers who respect the provisions of homestead laws, whether or not they have made entries on or after May 1.

A complete description of each piece of land, designating its exact acreage, price and classification, will be issued later. This will aim to give in detail whatever information the homesteader

Current From Trees.

The can is publicly opened by the master of ceremonies, an Indian, and a duced by trees, in conjunction with V. O'CONNOR, the president of the large trees, in conjunction with the large trees, whi certain number of envelopes, each of the soil and with water, is asserted by Union, said to a New York reporter:

capable of drawing an envelope, and copper rod in a tree and connected the the superintendent appoints some one, rod with one pole of a galvanometer pletely as old Uncle Peleg misunderthe superintendent appoints some one, rod with one pole of a galvanometer maybe an old man or a child. As each whose other pole was joined to an iron stood the automobile.

Misunderstood.

"The people who tried to bribe the